

AMERICAN FARMER.

RURAL ECONOMY, INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS, PRICES CURRENT.

*"O fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint
Agricolas." . . . VING.*

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AGRICULTURE.

[How astonishing has been the growth of our population, and the progress of improvement throughout our country, and especially in the "new settlements?" Those states which were but very lately denominated the Back-woods, and actually abounded with little more than bears, wolves, and Indians, have been cleared, and laid open to the light of heaven, of civilization, and of science; and are already reflecting back as much light, as they have borrowed from their elder sisters on the Atlantic. In some very important respects, Maryland is actually behind Kentucky, so much so, that we are ashamed to present the contrast; and our young sister Tennessee, whose military prowess in the late war, shed a lustre on the whole American family, is now, it would seem, cultivating with assiduity, the arts of peace, and the recourses of internal improvement. Take, for example, the following report, as an evidence of the progress of the plough, and of the estimation in which AGRICULTURE is already held, by a people, amongst whom, but a few years since, nothing was heard but the reverberating echo of the woodman's axe and the hunter's rifle.] *Ed.*

From the Nashville Whig.

The following is the report to the Agricultural Society, mentioned last week: we believe it will be read with that interest, which the importance of the subject to which it relates, demands.

The society adopted a resolution requesting the editors of the papers in Nashville, to publish this report, and with which we cheerfully comply. Perhaps it would be rendering a service to the agricultural community, for editors in the state, generally to publish this report.

To the President, officers, and members of the Cumberland Agricultural Society.

The committee created by a resolve of your last stated meeting, ask leave to report, that they have had under some consideration, the objects to which the resolution of the society directs their attention, that sensible of the importance and difficulties of the duty which it imposes, the shortness of the time, and paucity of opportunities, which has been allowed them, and of their own incapacity un-agriculturist, in a form of chemical com-

der any circumstances, to exhibit the subjects embraced by your resolution, in all their important relationships, with the comforts and enjoyments of society, they do not hesitate in the avowal, that the task assigned to them, has been executed in a manner very incommensurate with its own dignity, or the anticipations of the society. Your committee pretends not to present a finished picture, they have drawn but a faint, and perhaps very imperfect outline, and leave, as the office of better talents, exerted under circumstances more favourable to success, to supply its defects and correct its inaccuracies. The objects which claim the attention and patronage of this society, are numerous and much diversified in their character and relative importance, to the accomplishment of the valuable purposes, for which this institution was originated. Your committee have, therefore, attempted a designation of those only, which are most palpable in their nature, and such as are necessary, or of principal consequence to any exertion made for the advancement of the agriculture of our state.

The committee cannot omit to recommend, that the society direct its attention, to the best method of clearing land of its redundant timber, rock and other materials, which impede or obstruct agricultural labours, to the draining of ponds and marshes, to fencing and enclosing of ground in the most perfect and durable manner; to the rotation of crops, and to the disposition of mineral, vegetable and animal matters, which are found upon the surface of all countries, in such a way, as will be most promotive of the interest of him who cultivates the soil.

These are processes, which, with the practical farmer, demand a careful and primary attention; nor should they in the opinion of your committee, be transposed from this natural order, in the contemplation of those, who set about the investigation of agriculture, in its most scientific aspect. They are subjects of early attention in common practice, and well merit the consideration of this institution.

Your committee takes the liberty of suggesting the importance of an investigation into the specific nature of the different earths, which compose the soils in different districts of our country. These however are rarely presented by nature, in a pure and uncombined or unmixed condition. They are much the most frequently presented to the

nation with other matters, and in this compound aspect, are variously mixed with one another, and with vegetable and animal materials, in different states of perfection and decomposition. In an investigation of this kind, intended as subservient to agricultural purposes, it would seem, therefore, that our attention should be chiefly directed to them, in their states of chemical union, or simple combination or mixture, states, in which they are most frequently presented by nature, and in which they constituted the pabulum or food of all animated nature. This nourishment is derived immediately to all vegetable beings, and through their media, constitutes the food of that portion of the animated world, distinguished by the title of animals, and which is marked by a complexity of structure and function, accordant with its distance from mineral substances. These latter, form the first and simplest of the divisions, into which the materials composing our globe has been artfully separated; and may justly be considered as giving a primary impulse in the production of the endlessly diversified beings, which compose the vegetable and animal kingdoms. The first of these, to wit, vegetables, with few exceptions, dependent upon a perpetual contact with the earth, for existence; and animals, with man at the head of the class, are separated from it, only by the effect of vegetable agency. The earth, being thus important in the production of all animated phenomena, deserves the serious attention of him, whose business is confined to the culture of plants, or rearing of animals; or as is most usual in our state, who unites in himself these different em-ployments.

To establish the identity, and to arrange and classify these simple substances, is the peculiar province of that branch of science, which is termed "Mineralogy," this has a necessary connexion with agricultural learning and merits a correspondent attention from society. But "most of the substances which compose the superficies of our globe, are constantly undergoing alterations in their sensible qualities; and one variety of matter, becomes, as it were transmuted into another." These changes in the condition of the materials, which are subject to it, modify or entirely destroy the characters of the originals, in relation to vegetable and animal beings. Such alterations, whether slowly or rapidly performed, whether natural or artificial,

whether occurring in the atomic particles of matter, or taking place in the phenomena of volcanic mountains, are all of them chemical changes. Thus the gradual and scarcely perceptible decay of the leaves and branches of trees, the rapid combustion of wood in our fields and fire places, the detonation of powder, and the slow decomposition of vegetable, animal and mineral manures, are all chemical phenomena. Indeed few, if any change take place, in the sensible qualities of the matter of our globe, independent of the agency of vital beings, which are not chemical operation.

The object of chemical philosophy, as applicable to the purposes of agriculture, is therefore, to discover the laws by which these causes are governed, in the production of their consequent phenomena. In this point of view, chemical philosophy, or what may be more specifically applicable to present necessity, "agricultural chemistry," merits your respectful attention.*

It is importantly connected with the business of the farmer; and produces in the result of his labour, almost incredible modifications. Your committee are of opinion, therefore, that it is valuable for the society to inculcate the importance of a competent knowledge of agricultural chemistry especially, and some attention to this science, in its more extended application, to the development of the laws of the material world.

The committee recommends to the society, that they should ascertain and bring into common use, the most approved and modern agricultural machinery. These deserve great attention, whether they be such as are necessary in the cultivation of the soil, or requisite in some after process, fitting the pro-

* It is really surprising, how little importance seems to be attached to the study of chemistry, when we reflect what a powerful agent it is, in opening to our view the hidden arcana of nature, and how greatly the study of it enlarges the boundaries of our knowledge. There is not a young man in this city, who can spare twenty dollars for a ticket, and who can command an hour, (from five to six P. M.) that ought not to avail himself of it, to attend Doctor Debutts' lectures on Chemistry, in the Medical College. Whatever may be his destiny whether he intend to drive some mechanic art, to pursue a learned profession, or to plough the seas or the land; he would not fail all his life to derive pleasure and credit, if not pecuniary benefit, from the knowledge he would thus acquire. We would more especially recommend to those, whose sons are destined to till the soil, to give them the benefit of this course of lectures. It is not meant that every one should be a professed chemist, but an acquaintance with its principles to a certain extent, is indispensable, not only to enable him to analyze the different soils, and to apply his manures with greater effect, but to make him, *in society*, a more accomplished gentleman. No man can be a good farmer, and make the *most* of his land and his means, without some acquaintance with chemistry. And even suppose he *could* is there no pleasure in knowing the *reason* of things? Is there no difference between the plodding clodhopper, who goes the daily round of drudgery, like the horse in the mill, and the farmer of science, who on the rainy day,

duct for the demands of the market, or domestic consumption. Machinery of this character, are chiefly ploughs, hoes, harrows, rakes, scythes, sickles, threshing machines, fans, riddles, corn-shellers, flails, cob-crushers, mills, &c. &c. The effects already produced through the instrumentality of these implements, in lightening the burden of agricultural labour, and in the promotion of the powers and comforts of our species, are with

great difficulty, if at all, subject to any pre-

cision calculation. Objects therefore, which in

their present state of improvement, have pro-

duced results so beneficial to mankind, cer-

tainly deserve the greatest possible regard. They are recommended by your committee, the resources of national wealth and com- as justly entitled to the consideration of this fort, and as such are recommended to your society. The committee suggest the import- consideration by the committee. To sup- ance of giving your attention, to the most im- proved methods of cultivating the differ- ent vegetables, which the latitude of our state mate, and character of our soil, is a deside- enables it to produce. These are, first, such ratum, which cannot, for the prosperity of as are necessary for domestic consumption; our state, be too early achieved. They should

and secondly, those which after supplying the

constitute under such circumstances, the chief

demand at home, are intended for exportation

subsistence of domestic animals, and spare

to foreign countries. Of the latter descrip-

much of the present product of agricultural

tion, we deem Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats,

barley, buckwheat, rice, hemp, flax and to-

bacco, as meriting chief attention among

the others which, though most usually consumed

at home, are occasionally shipped abroad, to

supply their defect in other places. Among

the various vegetables, chiefly or entirely

consumed by domestic uses, we may men-

tion Irish and sweet potatoes, turnips, onions,

ground artichokes, pumpkins, melons, cucum-

bers, and the vegetables more entirely culi-

nary; as garlic, leeks, carrots, parsnips, beets,

radishes, artichokes, coleworts, cabbages,

cauliflowers, lettuce, celery, endive, aspara-

gus, spinage, peas, beans, squashes, tomatas,

&c. These as constituting a considerable

portion of the food of man, and of many do-

mestic animals during the winter season are

The cultivation and improvement of fruit trees and vines, claim a share of the attention of this society. This duty seems to be embraced in the processes of sowing, engraving, transplanting, pruning, inoculation, and budding; together with an investigation of the causes which impair their vigour, or produce their entire dissolution, the best methods of preventing or removing the effects of such noxious causes: and the adaptation of individuals to particular soils and situations, which may supply the necessary nourishment of each specific variety.

The committee recommends great attention to improvements in the breeds of our horses, cows, mules, sheep, hogs, goats, and farm-yard poultry—to the best methods of supplying them with food, and defending them against the weather, winter season and other noxious agents, and the adaptation of grazing grounds or ranges, appropriate to their various peculiarities of character; the construction and preservation of barns, stables, cow-houses, sheep-folds, hog-styes, poultry-houses, and buildings employed for the preservation of fruits and culinary vegetables, all merit your consideration, and are essentially connected with the beneficial results of every other agricultural process. The committee doubt not, but that due attention will be given to these objects.

The committee recommends an attention to improvements in the fabrication of domes-

and the long dreary winter's night, can turn with pleasure to his *books*, and there learn the *why and the wherefore* of a thousand appearances and results, which to the *mere man of practice*, steeped in ignorance and superstition, are but so many inscrutable phenomena, affording no amusement, exciting no conjecture, stimulating to no inquiry? How different again must be the character and destiny of the children, reared and educated by two such different parents? The farmer of science watches the opening faculties of his child, "teaches the young idea how to shoot," and by perpetually gratifying perpetually renews his thirst after knowledge; he makes him the ornament of society, and the delight of his declining years. But the *mere clodhopper*, the contemner of "*book larnin'*," tells his ill fated progeny, to deny themselves all the comforts and amusements, that serve to embellish the dreary pilgrimage of human life, to put their trust in their mules and their oxen, and for the rest; to watch the changes of the moon, and the shifting of the winds, and the rise and fall of the market; as more important than all the philosophy that ever was promulgated, from the days of Solomon and Confucius to the present time.—*Editor A. Farmer;*

tic cloths, and preparation of articles of food, committee, to select such objects for exhibition as of shirtings, Virginia cloth, linsey, woollention from among the vegetable and animal cloths, blankets, carpets, bagging, cheese, productions of our state, the present improvement of which they deem most important, &c. and all other articles of necessary domestic consumption, especially to the bestant—to fix upon the time and place of holding processes, which are employed in the production of malt, acetous, vinous, and alcoholic liquors. These latter preparations, are not only necessary for domestic use, but already form a considerable article in the exports of our state. They should receive the most diligent attention of this institution; and the policy, and best method of their production and preservation, be enforced upon public observation. The introduction and cultivation of exotic plants employed as food, or sought after for their remedial qualities, are objects of value to our state, and as such, are recommended to the attention of this society. It is confidently expected that the tea plant, would flourish in most of the middle states in America: and there is equal reason to believe that many other vegetables, by proper culture and care might be made to grow in our state, which at this time, are only obtained by importation from abroad.

The cultivation of exotic vegetables, therefore, promises considerable advantage to our country by extending the means of our national independence and by giving a check to that constant drain of treasure, which their importation from Asia and other portions of the world, has greatly contributed to produce, your committee suggests the propriety of the co-operation of this society, in the task of improving the state of our public ways and market roads—in the improvement of the navigation of the water courses, which flow through our states, and in the construction of such crafts, as are best calculated for the transportation of the raw products, or manufactures of our country, to the markets where they are most needed, and where consequently they will command the best prices.

The committee recommends the establishment of spring and fall fairs, and the distribution of useful and honourable premiums to the best specimens of domestic production, which may be exhibited at them accompanied by an account of the processes by which they have been produced, if vegetable, and the mode of feeding and preserving from the weather, if animal specimens.

To effect these different objects, thought worthy of the attention of this society, it is considered that it will be proper, to appoint different committees, whose attention may be devoted to specific objects, and who may report to the society the result, of their investigations or doings, at each quarterly meeting. We would especially recommend a committee of fairs. It should be the duty of this

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

FROM THE RICHMOND INQUIRER.

To the Editor.

Lexington, Va. Sept. 6, 1819.

Sir,—I enclose you an extract from a letter written by one of the surveyors for the Virginia Civil Engineers, addressed to myself living in Rockbridge. If you think it will be acceptable to the public, you will please to give it a place in your paper.

EXTRACT.

Loop Ferry, on New River August 24, 1819.

I arrived here this morning. I have not heard from you since I left Lewisburg, five weeks ago; I wrote to you since then, my adventures on the last route surveyed from Jackson's river to Kanawha great falls. The company are all well, and I never experienced more ample health and happiness than this season, in the wilds of Suel and Ganley. You may ask, my friend, what is likely to be the result of the official proceedings of the Virginia Engineers in this part of the state? Whether the contemplated commercial communication can be effected? Whether a turnpike road can be made from James to Kanawha rivers? And by which route? Whether New river can be navigated? &c. &c. You will excuse my saying nothing about those matters, lest it should interfere with the business of the Virginia Engineers. Their official reports will soon be published, when we anticipate a full elucidation of the whole. You recollect about 20 months ago, I had an opportunity of seeing New river, from its mouth to its first entrance into Virginia, where it is about the size of James river at the Blue Ridge. It then runs about 332 miles on Virginia bottom, to its confluence with Ohio. It is generally a swift deep river, and would in my opinion, be much easier navigated, than either James or Potomac rivers, down to about 25 miles below the mouth of Greenbrier river, where it commences its descent through that great chain of mountains, which traverses this whole section of country, from the big bend of Tennessee river to the head of Alleghany. In this part of Virginia, it is known by the name of Suel and Ganley mountain; properly speaking, it is not mountainous, but rather a high ground of three or four miles ascent on the east side, and two or three descent on the west side, and about 40 miles across. The river runs through this high ground, about at right angles, by way of a long gap or great gulf as it were, of about from one to 200 yards wide at the bottom, and half a mile to a mile wide across the top, and from 800 to 1000 perpendicular feet deep. The sides principally consist of horizontal ledges of rocks, one upon another, frequently forming cliffs, from 100 to 300 feet high in a place. Along the bottom of this great gulf and hemmed in by cliffs upon all sides, the whole body of Kanawha, rushes with considerable fall for about 40 miles, frequently, through a space of less than 100 yards, and in one place only 38 feet wide. The creeks which rise upon this high ground, run with a moderate descent till within about one mile of the river, when they commence descending the gulf, by falls in succession of 50 to 150 feet at a time. The chief of this high ground water is chalybeate, subject to flow high in winter, and go dry in summer; ten or twenty wet weather springs are sometimes found on an acre of ground.

You ask me whether we are not frequently on high pinnacles, whence we have extensive views? I think I was last Thursday on a certain point on Ganley mountain, about 1200 feet above the river; having a view of the river two miles below and three above; and a prospect of three falls, similar to the big Curshaw falls in James river. The sight of such a vast body of water so far beneath, the sounds of the different cascades, intermingling with each other and echoing against the opposite cliffs, together with the beauty and serenity of the day, and harmony of the songsters of the grove, constituted one of the most interesting scenes, that I ever beheld. You

J. PRIESTLY,
J. MULHERIN, } COMMITTEE.
J. OVERTON, }

July, 1819.

raise the eye to a level with the horizon—far, the distant mountains roll, one beyond another, until at length they appear converted into clouds; not a human voice is to be heard, nor a mark of the hand of human industry to be seen. All is grandeur—well calculated to elevate the human mind to a contemplation of the sublimity of nature's author.

For a few weeks past, my business has principally laid in a straight direction across the country, from near Lewisburg to Kanawha great falls, frequently crossing the old Ganley trace, by which Lewis marched his army to Point Pleasant.

My friend what great revolutions have occurred in North America since the year 1774! Frequently, on viewing places in the western parts of Virginia, pointed out as having been the seats of human carnage, during the Indian wars, I pause for a moment and think of your father and mine. A little while ago, this whole section of country lay defenceless, exposed to all the horrors of savage warfare; now what a consoling reflection must it be to a Virginian, that the foe is removed beyond all apprehension of danger; and those of her distinguished sons, who fought for us, are now eating and drinking in peace and plenty, tuning their harps under the tree of liberty, and that the theatre of war is probably about to become the seat of the greatest internal improvement in this part of the United States.

The question is probably in your mind, whether Virginia should proceed to make these improvements or not? For my part, I do not possess information upon the subject, sufficient to justify the formation of an opinion either way. (Recollect I do not advance any thing as originating from either of the Virginia Civil Engineers, or any person else; it is merely my own conjecture.) Unless we can find wealth and territory within the limits of Virginia, to trade this way, sufficient to justify the expense of making the improvement, it might probably turn out like the Indian's gun. Considerable trade is anticipated from Ohio, Indiana, &c. This may be doubted—1st because New York will, in a little while, have a water communication by way of the lakes, clear across the heads of those states, and we are told, that it would be quite an easy matter to form a water communication between the lake water and Muskingum of the Ohio. If so, and if Mr. Fulton's remarks on the New York canal, be correct, New York might probably be able to convey a given quantity of produce from a port in Europe, into Ohio river, for less money than we could. 2d. And because the Mississippi is becoming almost equal to the Atlantic, and the mouth of Ohio or Missouri may in process of time become a market almost equal to any Atlantic port. Trade might be expected from the head of New river. But North Carolina proposes a communication from the head of New river, to that of Roanoke. However, I doubt whether a farmer living on the head of New river, could not put a ton of produce on board of a ship on the Atlantic Ocean, safer and cheaper by way of the Greenbrier route, than that of Roanoke. So great are the difficulties to be encountered in that river, and the Albemarle Sound. Some have thought that by way of Clinch, and Blue Stone rivers, we might draw produce from the south western parts of this state, and the border of Tennessee, which would have traversed the vast rounds of the Mississippi. But the South Carolinians talk of taking the produce of this section of the country, to their market, by means of the Yadkin and French broad rivers. So that our territory would be limited to the country on James and Kanawha rivers, unless sources of assistance unseen by me, might originate elsewhere.

How much would this improvement cost? I suppose if New York could make 250 miles of her canal 40 feet wide and 4 feet deep, for \$1,250,000, we could make our 250 miles of James river canal, 30 feet wide and 3 feet deep, for the same money, (we having twice as much lockage to make as they.) And if the United States could make 28 miles of the National turnpike for \$168,000, we could make our

28 miles, from Jackson's to Greenbrier river, across the same mountain for the same, which makes

\$1,418,000

Then suppose Greenbrier river 46 miles, and New river 174 (up to North Carolina,) to be improved on the best modern plan of sluice navigation, for

176,000

Total, \$1,594,000

Now how much territory would we be certain of? On James river, we would have a territory about 230 miles long, in a straight line and average 60 miles wide, which would make 13,800 square miles on Kanawha from North Carolina to Sull mountain 25 miles below the mouth of Greenbrier, 180 long and average 80 wide, 14,400 square miles, (balancing the trade on the lower parts of Kanawha, against the expense of either opening the river through Sull and Ganley mountains 40 miles or constructing a turnpike road from Greenbrier river to Kanawha great falls 61 or 62 miles) our territory would be 28,200 square miles. This is a territory vastly more extensive, than that which supports either the Bridgewater, or famous Languedoc canals. Nay, it is half as large as all Ireland, and would probably admit of as great a proportion of arable land, as either Ireland or Scotland. We might carry the thing still farther, and say, that a square mile contains 640 acres—This suppose to be a farm, it would be a hard case if Virginia could not afford one half of her surface to be cultivated, and if so, there would be 14,100 farms. A man able to own one of those farms could, in all probability, export 50 barrels of flour, or produce to that amount per annum, exclusive of some other articles of produce; which world be 705,000 barrels—Lay toll per barrel 25 cents would be \$176,250 per annum. So that, at this rate the improvement would pay for itself in 10 or 11 years.—But the population and wealth of this part of Virginia falls greatly short of this; so that a proportionally longer time would be required. My reason for mentioning the communication being made by way of Greenbrier river, instead of a turnpike road to Kanawha great falls, is the great superiority and facilities of water conveyance, compared with that of land.—In my mind, something like the proportion between 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1.—Suppose for instance, that we make a turnpike road 20 miles long, 40 feet wide, and pave it with stone, I suppose, that with an equal quantity of money, we could make a canal 20 miles long, 30 feet wide and 3 feet deep. On this canal, a boat could go with 24 tons burthen, and on this road a wagon could go with 4 tons burthen. Now I could hire a boat for as little money, as I could get a wagon and harness—I could hire a man to steer the boat, dispose of the produce, &c. Per day for

And board him for 1,00
A boy of 12 years old to drive the horse for 1,00
And board him for 1,00
A horse to propel the boat for 50
And feed him for 1,00
And say pay toll 1,00

Total 6,00

This man, boy, and horse, would convey the boat and 24 tons this 20 miles of canal in one day, which would cost me \$6.

Now for the road

We would hire a driver for per day.
Board him for \$ 1.00
Hire six horses at 50 cents per head 1.00
Feed them for 1.00 6.00

Total 11,00

This team could convey 4 tons this 20 miles in one day—which would cost me 11: he would require six days going and half a day each trip to return, which would be 9 days at \$1 per day \$9. Then say 12 tollages at 1.00 12

Total 111

So that inasmuch as the land carriage (\$111) can be divided by the water carriage (\$6)—18 times and the half of \$6 remain on the same principle, water conveyance is as far preferable to that of land as \$18 $\frac{1}{2}$ are more than \$1. If we take back-loading into consideration, it will not alter the case; for the boat can return with as much at one load as the wagon can at six—Notwithstanding the great resistance that a loaded boat, upon eddy water meets with from friction, and being continually ascending—whereas in case of a wagon upon a road it is quite the contrary.—For a loaded wagon upon a road meets with less resistance, going at a given velocity, than it would going at half that rate; in a proportion not fully ascertained. Something like 1 to 4. Now a loaded boat upon water, going at a given rate, meets with four times the resistance, or would require four times the force to propel it—that it would going with half the velocity. And not taking into consideration the merchants, being detained eight days longer for his produce, and paying eight days longer storage.

My friend this would be a great work for Virginia to undertake, and probably difficult for 238 Virginians of dissimilar minds to come to a conclusion upon. It is one of the most important question ever deliberated upon in our legislative hall. If we only possessed enterprise, we would be certainly able to do it, and it is probable, that the U. States would as freely assist in this case, as that of the National turnpike.

But as to the propriety, time, and manner of effecting this great work—I anticipate something from the Virginia legislature, this session, worthy of her name in the Union and in the world.

It appears upon the one hand, that we should proceed to make this improvement gradually, as we increase in wealth and population—on the other hand, it seems we should do it with all rapidity, lest the Carolinians effect the improvements spoken of, or N York finish her canal.

I am but a youth of neither information nor experience in those matters—you possess both extensively. You ask me for my opinion, I am not able at this time to give it, I solicit information and I expect to be in Lewisburgh about the 30th of August.

Very respectfully yours, &c.
HUGH P. TAYLOR.

From Bordley's Husbandry.

DIET IN RURAL ECONOMY.

Count Rumford has made many experiments on diet; and has written a book recommending the best choice for labourers. His book is not now in my possession; but as doctor Lettsom has since published on the same subject, I give below a number of messes selected from his book of "Hints designed to promote Beneficence, Temperance, and Medical Science;" published in 1797.

Dr. Lettsom observes, in general, that pies are more advantageous than roasting or boiling. This he illustrates. Of mutton, 64 ounces in a pye, made with 24 ounces of wheat flour, and eaten with 8 1-4 ounces of bread, in all 96 1-4 ounces, dined 8 persons fully; whilst 60 ounces of mutton roasted, and eaten with 33 ounces of bread, in all 93 ounces, dined only 5 of the same persons.

1. Milk pottage, (thickened milk) he says, is more salutary than tea, and bread, and butter; and made thus, is preferable to milk alone; equal quantities of milk and water are boiled up with a little oatmeal, which breaks the viscosity of the milk, and probably is easier digested than milk alone. Oatmeal is a warmer nourishment than wheat flour, and agrees with weak stomachs.

Of boiling potatoes, he says, in Ireland and Lancashire potatoes are boiled to great perfection, and then are used instead of bread. The potatoes being good, are to be nearly all of the same size. The large and small to be boiled separately. Wash them clean, without paring or scraping. Put them in a pot with

old water; not so much as to cover them, because they will add to the water from their own juices. If large, as soon as the boiling begins, throw in some cold water, and occasionally repeat it, till they are boiled through to the centre; they will otherwise crack and burst on the outside, whilst the inside will not be boiled enough. Whilst boiling, add a little salt. The sooner they are cooked the better. Pour off the water, and place them again over the fire, for evaporation their moisture, that they may become dry and mealy. Serve up with the skins on. Steaming them is very inferior to boiling or stewing in water, as above.

4. Potato Pudding.—Lettson.

12 ounces of potatoes, boiled, skinned, and mashed
1 do. suet.
1 do. milk, that is, 2 spoonfuls.
1 do. cheese.

Mix all together with boiling water to a due consistency. Bake it. Instead of cheese there may be an ounce of red-herring pounded fine in a mortar.

4. Potato Bread.—Parmentier.

Crush and bruise potatoes well, together with prepared leaven, (or yeast) and the whole flour designed; so that half be flour, and half potatoes. Knead all up with warm water added. When the dough is enough prepared, place it in the oven less heated than usual nor shut it up so soon as is common, but leave it longer in the oven. Without these precautions, the crust will be hard and short, while the inside will have too much moisture, and not be soaked. When potatoes are to be mixed with dough of flour, they are to be made into a glutinous paste, for giving tenacity to the flour of grain. A small portion of ground rice answers, and makes it eat shorter.

5. Potato bread, in England. A skillet of potatoes with cold water is hung at some distance over the fire, that the water may not boil till the potatoes become soft. Then skin, mash, and mix them with their weight of wheat flour, and also with the yeast, salt, and warm water wanted. Knead all together. Lay the mass a little while before a fire to rise; then bake in a very hot oven, (Parmentier in the preceding paragraph is directly contrary.) Flour of rice or barley may be used instead of that from wheat.

6. Another English mode says; after long boiling, peel, select the most mealy, and bruise the potatoes. To take off any bitterness of the yeast, a little bran, milk, and salt are added; and after standing an hour, these are run through a hair sieve.

7. Another mode is given by the *Board of Agriculture*. It directs, to select the most mealy sort, and boil and skin them. Break and strain 12 lbs potatoes through a very coarse sieve of hair, or a very fine one of wire, so as to reduce the pulp as near as possible to a flour. Mix this well with 20 lbs. of wheaten flour. Make and set the dough of this mixture exactly as if the whole were wheat flour. This quantity makes 9 loaves of 5 lbs. each, in dough; or when baked about two hours, 42 lbs. of excellent bread.

Doctor Fothergill says, if potato bread is cut before it is a day old, it will not appear enough baked; because of the potato moisture (Parmentier's mode as above cures this by baking slowly.) He adds, never slice potatoes with a knife, raw or boiled, but break and mash with the hand or a spoon, otherwise they will not be soft.

Doctor Letson next proceeds to give the best soups, according to Mr. Justice Colquhoun.*

1. Potato Soup.—Colquhoun.

Stew 5 pounds coarsest parts of beef or mutton, in 10 quarts of water till half done. Add a quantity of potatoes skinned, and some onions, pepper and salt.

* Some of the receipts say boil, others stew, others again, boil over a slow fire. Page 342 says, "never boil soups briskly; but leave them long, long over the fire, simmering rather than boiling." Doctor Johnson says, "It is material that soups be cooked in close stew pans or vessels that will scarcely admit of any evaporation."

Stir frequently, and boil enough. Bones or beef added would increase the soup in richness or quantity.

		MILLS.
Estimate in mills.†	5 lbs coarse beef at 60 mills	300
Bones, to enrich it	50	20
Potatoes 24 lbs. or 1-3 bush.	20	
Onions, a bunch	60	
Pepper and salt	60	

490

It gives 10 quarts of soup, meat and potatoes; and dines 10 men at nearly 5 cents. A red herring is said to be a good substitute for onions, pepper, and salt; but red pepper may be added.‡

II. Barley Broth.—Colquhoun.

It admits of a mixture of almost every kind of garden vegetable, and is never out of season. Onions or leeks and parsley are always a part of the ingredients; besides which, cabbage or greens, turnips, carrots and peas may be added. A teacup of barley suffices for a large family. Pearl barley is dearer, yet not so good as the common husked or Scotch dressed barley. Water, 4 quarts. beet 4 pounds, with bones, barley, 4 ounces. Count Rumford says barley-meal is better than whole barley, for thickening broth, and making it more nourishing. Stew all together two hours. Then add the herbs cut small, and salt. The whole then boils till tender. Skim off the fat or not as you like it. Onions or leeks must not be omitted.

III. A plain good food, with very little meat, and as wholesome as can be obtained from wheator barley Colquhoun.

Cut half a pound of beef, mutton, or pork, into small pieces; add half a pint of peas, 3 sliced turnips, and 3 potatoes, cut very small; an onion or two or leeks. Put to them 7 pints of water, and boil the whole gently, over a slow fire for 2 1/2 hours. Thicken with a quarter pound of ground rice, and one-eighth pound of oat-meal, (or 1 1/4 lb. of oat-meal or barley-meal without rice.) Boil 1 1/4 hour after the thickening is put in, stirring it all the time. Then season with salt and pepper, or ground ginger. As only a pint will be lost in boiling, it is a meal for four persons, and will cost 2 cents each person.

IV. Cut into very small bits, 2 pounds of beef, mutton, or pork, out of the tub, or hung beef, freshened in water; and put them in a pot with 6 quarts water. Boil slow near three hours, or rather stew till tender. Add 1 1/4 lb carrots or parsnips, and 1-2 lb. turnips, all sliced small. Sometimes instead of them a few potatoes sliced; also add some greens, cabbage, celery, spinach, parsley, and two ounces onions or leeks. Thicken with a pint of oat-meal, (or a quart, to make it very thick.) Boil all well together, and season with pepper, or ground ginger and salt. It will serve a family of six, for a day. Or it may be thickened with any kind of meal, or barley, beans, peas, or rice.

V. Take 4 lbs. beef, onions 3-4 lbs. turnips 2 lbs., rice 1 1/2 lbs. parsley, savory, thyme, of each a large handful, pepper and salt; water 17 quarts. Cut the beef into slices, and after boiling it some time, mince it small. The turnips and onions infused, and sweet herbs may be minced before they go to the pot. Boil the whole gently together, about three hours on a slow fire. Scarcely two quarts will be wasted in boiling. The rest will serve 18 persons for one meal. Cost 2 cents each.

Where fuel is scarce, the materials in the three above receipts may be stewed in a pot, all night in an

† Small dealings are conveniently charged in mills, or in cents and mills. Ten mills make a cent, 100 cents, or 10 dimes a dollar.

‡ An English gentleman assures me, he often ate of a plain pottage or soup in Switzerland, which was very agreeable to him, and that having it made at his father's, on his return to Eng and. the family liked it so well, that they often had it, though so plain and simple, as to be made only of potatoes skinned, boiled, mashed up and then stewed with some butter and salt, without any pot-herbs or spice; and yet these were open people used to good living. It is a good substitute for pea soup, and made of the same consistence.

oven, and will next day require but a quarter of an hour boiling.

VI. Bake in an earthen pot, a shank of beef in six quarts of water, with a pint of peas, a leek, and four or five turnips sliced.

Extracts from a Compendious Dictionary of the Veterinary Art.

[Contained from No. 26—p. 205.

BLADDER, Inflammation of the. This disease does not often occur to horses or cattle; and when it does most commonly depends either on inflammation having spread to it from the bowels or other internal parts, or from the too free use of strong diuretics, which causes a defective secretion of mucus substance, by which the internal surface of the bladder is defended from the acrimony of the urine. The bladder being thus unprotected, and at the same time extremely irritable, every drop of urine that passes into it is immediately expelled with a violent and painful effort, and the animal is almost constantly endeavouring to stale, voiding only a few drops at a time. This appearance has sometimes led to the conclusion, that there is a stoppage in the neck of the bladder or in the urinary passage, and the bladder is full of urine; it will be found, however, on passing the hand up the fundament, that the bladder is quite empty. There is no difficulty in ascertaining this point; for when it is full, it may be very distinctly felt through the gut, and forms a considerable obstacle to the passage of the hand. The frequent staining therefore, is caused by extreme irritability of the bladder, in consequence of its inflamed state. The above symptoms I have observed to take place also in inflammation of the kidneys; but here, in addition to the frequent and painful staining, there was a remarkable stiffness of the hind legs, when both kidneys were inflamed; but when the inflammation was confined to one, or much more in one than in the other, the stiffness was most observable on that side. (See Kidneys.) Bleeding is the first remedy to be employed; and, if the pulse is very quick, the inner surface of the eye lid red, and the breathing disturbed, not less than five or six quarts should be taken, provided the animal does not faint before this quantity is lost. Unless the bowels are in an open state, a pint of castor oil should be given, and any hard excrement there may be in the lower gut removed by means of glysters. Should there be any suspicion of the kidneys being at the same time affected, it will be proper to rub the loins well with the following mixture: Flavour of mustard, two ounces.

Water enough to make it of the consistence of cream.

After this, let a fresh sheep's skin be thrown over the loins, the flesh side next the skin. If the symptoms do not abate, the anodyne glyster is to be thrown up, and the following ball given once in six hours:

Camphor, one dram and a half.

Opium, half a dram.

Lunseed meal and treacle enough to form a ball.

The horse should be allowed or made to drink freely of linseed infusion, or a solution of gum. When relief is not obtained, the pulse continuing quick, and the membrane of the eye red, and particularly if the blood first drawn is found to have buff on the surface the operation must be repeated; though it is probable that the disease will then have become highly dangerous; still it is the only chance that remains of saving the animal's life. Horses are often affected with irritability of the bladder, which causes them to stale much oftener than usual, but not with any pain, or in that very small quantity we have above described; and besides they feed well and are free from fever. I am inclined to believe, that this state of the bladder is sometimes induced by the pernicious practice of giving strong diuretics upon every trivial occasion. The best remedy for this is the infusion of linseed, or if this does not remove it, give the following ball:

Camphor, one dram and a half.

Opium, half a dram.

Nitre, six drams.

Flour and syrup enough to form a ball.

BLADDER. *Inflammation of its neck.* Mr. Blaine has informed us that "sometimes the neck of the bladder takes an inflammation alone, and that it is said to occur more frequently to horses than mares. It is to be distinguished from inflammation of the kidneys because in passing the hand up the rectum, the bladder will be found distended: this will also distinguish it from inflammation of the body of the bladder. The making a little water frequently will not distinguish this from the two foregoing complaints; for in inflammation of the neck of the bladder, there is frequently a small quantity of urine coming away at different times, for after the bladder becomes distended, there are by the force of the distension, a few drops forced out now and then. But in this complaint, the straining will not take place till the bladder is distended fully, whereas in the former complaints, it will come on at the very first." Mr. Blaine recommends bleeding, laxative medicines and stimulating the parts externally. "If the inflammation does not subside, so as to permit the urine to pass, it must be drawn off by artificial means, or the bladder may burst, or the irritation will kill, or gangrene will come on. In a mare, from the urethra being large, a catheter may be easily passed up, and the water drawn off: but in the horse, to effect this, an opening must be made from the perineum; but neither of these should be used till the effort of passing the hand up the rectum and pressing on the bladder has been tried, which will often promote the expulsion." In cases of distended bladder from retention of urine, there would be danger I conceive in pressing on the bladder, as Mr. Blaine describes; in a mare there would be neither danger nor difficulty in drawing off the urine by means of a catheter; and in a horse, after bleeding and other remedies had failed, an incision may be made with safety in the perineum, and a catheter passed thence into the bladder, without the painful and dangerous expedient of pressing on it. See *Urine retention and Suppression of.*

BLEEDING, BLOOD-LETTING OR VENESECTION. The most important operation in farriery, not however on account of its difficulty or any particular skill which it requires, but because it is by far the most efficacious remedy in many dangerous diseases, to which horses and cattle are liable. It may be performed either with a lancet or a fleam; in skilful hands, and particularly when horses are shy and afraid of the bloodshed, the former instrument is certainly the best; but in general the fleam perhaps is preferable, as it requires but little dexterity, and by keeping instruments of two or three different sizes, we may command either a large or a small orifice.

Some farriers tie a cord round the neck, in order to raise the vein, that they may strike it with more certainty. This, though a clumsy method, and rarely necessary, does not appear to me so highly dangerous, as Mr. Clark has described it. Whenever it is found necessary however, as in mad staggers, the cord should not be applied, until the vein has been opened. The vessel for receiving the blood should be so marked on the inside, that the quantity of blood in it may be readily seen. The jugular or neck vein is more easily opened than any other, and on this account is generally chosen. Many farriers, however, prefer other veins in particular cases; in injuries of the shoulder, for example, they open the plate vein; and when the kidneys are supposed to be affected, the large vein on the inside of the thigh is considered the best. But there does not appear to be any just ground for this preference: and it is generally admitted, I believe, by veterinarians of the present day, that in all cases, where general bleeding is required, the neck vein is the most convenient, as any quantity of blood may be drawn from it with greater certainty, and much less difficulty, than from any other. The diseases in which bleeding is useful will be described elsewhere. (See *Inflammation, Fever, &c.*) It is sometimes employed also as a preventive; as in horses that are taken from their fields and gardens; most of them collect the grass into the stable, or from a state of poverty into good keep; in such cases however, it may

generally be dispensed with, if the change of situation and diet be brought about gradually, and the horse properly exercised (See *Condition, Feeding, and Exercises*). It sometimes happens, however, that this precaution is not attended to; and then if the horse should appear dull and indifferent about his food, and particularly if the membrane of the eyelid should appear red, he ought to be bled freely; and if in any degree constipated, a dose of laxative medicine should be given. The practice of bleeding horses indiscriminately at certain periods is improper; but if they have been accustomed to such periodical evacuations, they often suffer from its omission.—It may not be superfluous to notice one case, which came under my immediate observation, in which bleeding proved fatal. A horse was brought to be bled, merely because he had been used to it at that season of the year; I did not examine him minutely; and as the groom stated that there was nothing amiss with him, I directed a moderate quantity of blood to be drawn—about five pints were taken off; and while the operator was pinning up the orifice, the horse fell. He appeared to suffer much pain, and had a considerable difficulty in breathing. In this state he remained about twelve hours, and then died. On examining the body, a red coloured fluid was found both in the abdomen and thorax, but not in any considerable quantity; the lungs were in many parts of a dark red colour throughout; and in the pericardium, or heart-bag, there was rather more than a quart of red-coloured fluid; from these appearances it is probable, that the loss of a moderate quantity of blood, caused a fatal interruption to the functions of the heart.

When a horse has been bruised considerably by a fall, kick, or otherwise, it is proper to bleed rather freely, and keep him on a cooling diet. I am inclined to believe also, that if a horse has been over-ridden, as sometimes happens in a severe chase—copious bleeding, if immediately employed, is the most likely means of relieving him. I have been led to this opinion from having examined two horses that died from this cause. One of them, an impetuous irritable horse, died about two hours after he came into the stable: the other survived about thirty hours. In both the lungs and right side of the heart were turgid with blood; in the latter the kidneys were highly inflamed, as well as the lungs and right side of the heart; but the bladder was sound and empty. The most conspicuous symptom however in this case, was a painful and almost constant effort to stale, without being able to void more than a few drops. The first had a small quantity of blood drawn, and was drenched with cordials: the latter also was bled, and pretty freely; but not till inflammation had made considerable progress.

(To be continued.)

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

Interesting to Emigrants,

Who understand the culture of the grape and making wine.

The state of North Carolina, East Tennessee, and the upper regions of Alabama, are admirably adapted to the growth of the vine. This is not mere opinion—the fact has been amply proved. Many farmers near Fayetteville, in North Carolina, have for years past, drank excellent wine, of their own making, from the *native* grape of the country. Gentlemen who have bought large quantities from these farmers when new, at the moderate price of one dollar per gallon, affirm, that when it acquires age it is equal to the finest sherry. It continues to improve for more than ten years, and has an excellent body. Wine is made along Cape Fear River, from Fayetteville, to the sea, a distance of near 70 miles, and the farmers use it as freely as cider is used in N. England. A few of them cultivate the vine in their fields and gardens; most of them collect the grapes from vines growing on the trees without any cultivation. It is common for a farmer to make eight

or ten barrels of wine annually for his own use, and many sell considerable quantities of it.

The upper parts of N. Carolina, East Tennessee, and that part of Alabama, lying on the Tennessee river, are uncommonly healthy; more so perhaps, than any part of the Union. Provisions are very cheap and abundant, and the market for wine can never be glutted, as the amount consumed within the U. S. amounts to several millions of gallons annually. The almond, the fig, and the olive, will grow in those regions. We are continually buying all these commodities, which we do not attempt to cultivate, and we are striving to raise more bread stuff, more cotton, and more tobacco, than the world can purchase from us. Why do not merchants who have capital left, instead of continuing to waste it on the unprofitable pursuits of commerce, form colonies of Swiss, of Germans, and of Americans, who can soon learn any kind of culture, and send them to N. Carolina, to East Tennessee, and to Alabama? The profits of such establishments would be certain and abundant, and the nation would soon acquire temperate habits by the use of wine as a common beverage, instead of ardent spirits, which ruin both health and morals.

The writer of this article earnestly begs that gentlemen from North Carolina, who have any knowledge of the wine district in that state, and the species of grape from which it is made, will communicate it to the public by means of the newspapers, as there are a number of Swiss now in this country, seeking information on this subject, and 2000 more would instantly come to our country, were they convinced that wine could be made in any of these U. States.

Gentlemen, who have attended to the culture of vines, will render this country an important service, by giving to the public a fair statement of the quantity of wine obtained from an acre of vines, in different parts of the world, and the amount of labour necessary to the culture, together with the usual profits accruing from the crop.

PLINY.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

DOMESTIC INDUSTRY.—No. II.

Baltimore September 28.

MR. SKINNER.—I cannot for my life keep that merino sheep, of which I sent you some account, out of my head. Its fate and the consequence of such management, to our county at large, intrude on my thoughts continually. From the number of those invaluable animals, brought into the United States in 1809 and 10 it would be easy to show, that had proper care been taken of them, the number of whole, half, and intermediate blood, now in the country, ought to exceed one million and that their fleeces would have produced more than as many yards of superfine cloth. This, at the moderate price of six dollars per yard, would, of course have now been saving annually the sum of six millions of dollars to the country; to circulate through the avenues of agriculture, trade and industry; instead of being sent out of it, never to return. It is true, our great economists can purchase dollars, in foreign countries, for paper; bring them home, and lock them up in the vaults of the great bank; but it happens some how, that those from whom they buy them, can slip them home again, with as much ease, as the showman took the gold ring from the lady, last winter, when she thought she was holding it hard and fast between her hands.

If we were now to add up the millions of dollars, drained annually from the country to pay for imported cloths, and compare the amount with what might have been saved; we would have little reason to boast of economy;—and as little to wonder at the scarcity of money.

But this is only one item in the account of our present distresses. I am informed that the amount of spirituous liquors, imported into the United States

during the year 1816 exceeded that of flour exported, by nearly ninety thousand dollars. Now, what would be thought of the farmer, who purchase more spirituous liquors for himself and family, than all the grain he had to sell would pay for? Would it not be supposed, that he and his family were driving rapidly to ruin? And what is a nation but a great family? Will not the causes which tend to ruin the one, produce a like effect on the other? Our own country produces as palatable spirits, when properly manufactured and seasoned with age, as any other, and much less injurious to health than any imported. A respectable gentleman, who has for many years conducted a large iron manufactory, assured me that while his hands drank spirits distilled from molasses, few of them stood it more than three years; but that since they took to spirits from rye, unless they went to great excess, he did not perceive that they were injured by them. But those who will risk their reputation, their health and their lives, and entail misery on their families, for the sake of pouring liquid fire down their throats, cannot be supposed to have much regard to the welfare of their country. But it does not follow, that the delegated parents and guardians of that great family, which the United States compose, should be equally indifferent to the interest and reputation of their children and wards.

COGITATIVUS.

Biography.

Col. J. E. Howard and Gen. O. H. Williams.
In Caldwell's Biography of Major General Greene, lately published, we find the following honourable mention of two Maryland patriots; one of whom is still left us by Providence, to contemplate the fruits of his valour and perseverance in a glorious cause, and to illustrate the sincerity of his youthful patriotism, by the continued practice of integrity and virtue.

A third officer, of great distinction in the southern army, was Col. HOWARD of Baltimore. He commanded the second regiment of Maryland regulars; and for gallantry and firmness, decision of character, and sound judgment, was not exceeded by any officer of his rank, in the service of his country.

With great intelligence and skill in arms, he was one of those heroic spirits, on whom general Greene reposed his hopes during the time he was deepest in adversity, and in his high determination to recover the south, or perish in the attempt.

Although he had been in commission, first, as captain, and afterwards as major, from the month of June, 1776, he does not appear to have been much engaged in action, until he took his station at the head of a regiment, in the southern army.

Accomplished in tactics, and ripe in experience, although only now in his twenty-seventh year, he was in all respects, fitted for the operations of the field.

Accordingly, no sooner did an opportunity for action present itself, than his valour, as a soldier and his reputation as a commander, became conspicuous in the midst of the accomplished and the brave.

His brightest laurel was gathered at the Cowpens where, assuming to himself the responsibility of the act, he charged without orders, and at the point of the bayonet, discomfited and scattered a party of the enemy, superior in number to his own command, and consisting of the flower of the British army.

His interview, immediately after the action with general Morgan, the commanding officer, was eminently interesting; and, were other evidence wanting, shows on how precarious a footing stands the reputation and the life of a warrior.

"My dear Howard," said Morgan, cordially pressing his hand as he spoke, "you have given me victory, and I love and honour you; but had you failed in your charge, which you risked without orders, I would have shot you."

Previously to this, colonel Howard had distinguish-

ed himself among those, who by their gallantry and good conduct, had sustained the character of the American arms, and prevented the utter destruction of the forces, in the battle near Camden, where Gates was defeated.

Nor was he entitled to less applause, for the spirit and judgment, which he afterwards displayed at Guilford, Hobkirk's Hill, and the Eutaw Springs; at the latter of which he was severely wounded.

But a letter from general Greene, dated November 14th, 1781, to a friend in Maryland, is conclusive, as to the military reputation of colonel Howard.

"This will be handed to you," says the general, "by colonel Howard, as good an officer as the world affords. He has great ability, and the best disposition to promote the service. My own obligations to him are great—the public's still more so. He deserves a statue of gold, no less than the Roman and Grecian heroes. He has been wounded, but has happily recovered, and now goes home to pay a little attention to his private affairs, and to take charge of the fifth Maryland regiment, recruiting in your state.

"With great respect and esteem,

"I am, dear sir, yours,

"N. GREENE"

Colonel Howard was born June 4th, 1752, on his ancestral estate, near the city of Baltimore. His paternal ancestors were from England, his maternal from Ireland. The descendant of a gentleman, easy in circumstances, his education was such, as his rank and fortune entitled him to receive.

On the conclusion of the war, he married Miss Chew, daughter of the honourable Benjamin Chew, of Philadelphia.

Contented and happy in domestic life, and much occupied with his private affairs he has never sought political honours, but left others to govern the country, which he, by his valour, had contributed to set free.

He still resides on his patrimonial estate, surrounded by a large and respectable family, pre-eminent in affluence, and passing the evening of his life in that dignified and felicitous retirement, which a high and unsullied reputation, a peaceful conscience, a cultivated intellect, and polished manners alone can bestow.

A fourth officer, uniting in himself all that gives dignity and worth to the private citizen, and excellence to the commander, was colonel ORTHO H. WILLIAMS, also a native of the state of Maryland.

This gentleman was formed for eminence in any station. His talents were of a high order, and his attainments various and extensive. Possessing a person of uncommon symmetry, and peculiarly distinguished by the elegance of his manners, he would have graced alike, a court or a camp.

Rich in that species of military science, which is acquired by experience, and a correct systematic, and severe disciplinarian, general Greene confided to him the important trust of adjutant general to the southern army. The services which in this and other capacities, he rendered to that division of the American forces, in the course of their toilsome and perilous operations, were beyond all praise.

He was born in the county of Prince George, in 1748, and received, during his youth, but a slender education. This he so much improved by subsequent study, that few men had a finer taste, or a more cultivated intellect.

He commenced his military career, as lieutenant of a rifle company, in 1775; and in the course of the following year, was promoted to the rank of major, in a rifle regiment.

In this corps, he very honourably distinguished

himself, in the defence of Fort Washington, on York Island, when assaulted by Sir William Howe; and on the surrender of that post became a prisoner.

Having suffered much by close confinement, during his captivity, he was exchanged for major Ackland, after the capture of Burgoyne, and immediately rejoined the standard of his country.

Being now promoted to the rank of colonel of a

regiment of infantry he was detached, under the command of De Kalb, to the army of the south.

General Gates having been appointed to the command of this division of the American forces, he was present with that officer, at his defeat before Camden; and during the action, manifested great valour and skill in directing and leading the operations against the enemy, while resistance was practicable; and an equal degree of self-possession and address, in conducting the troops from the field, when compelled to retreat.

But, as an officer, his valour and skill in battle, were among the lowest of his qualifications. His penetration and sagacity, united to a profound judgment, and a capacious mind, rendered him, in the cabinet, particularly valuable.

Hence he was one of general Greene's favourite counsellors, during the whole of his southern campaigns. Nor did any thing ever occur, either through neglect or mistake, to impair the confidence thus reposed in him. In no inconsiderable degree, he was to Greene what that officer had been to general Washington, his strongest hope, in all emergencies, where great policy and address were required.

This was clearly manifested by the post assigned to him by general Greene, during his celebrated retreat through North Carolina.

In that great and memorable movement, on which the fate of the south was staked, to Williams was confided the command of the rear guard, which was literally the shield and rampart of the army. Had he relaxed, but for a moment, in his vigilance and exertion, or been guilty of a single imprudent act, ruin must have ensued.

Nor was his command much less momentous, when re-crossing the Dan, Greene again advanced on the enemy. Still in the post of danger and honour, he now, in the van of the army commanded the same corps, with which he had previously moved in the rear. But of these operations, it will be our business to speak more particularly hereafter.

A military friend, who knew him well, has given us the following summary of his character:

"He possessed that range of mind, although self-educated, which entitled him to the highest military station, and was actuated by true courage, which can refuse, as well as give battle. Soaring far above the reach of vulgar praise, he singly aimed at promoting the common weal, satisfied with the consciousness of doing right, and desiring only that share of applause, which was justly his own.

"There was a loftiness and liberality in his character, which forbade resort to intrigue and hypocrisy, in the accomplishment of his views, and rejected the contemptible practice of disparaging others to exalt himself.

"In the field of battle, he was self-possessed, intelligent, and ardent: in camp, circumspect, attentive, and systematic: in council, sincere, deep, and perspicuous. During the campaigns of general Greene, he was uniformly one of his few advisers, and held his unchanged confidence. Nor was he less esteemed by his brother officers, or less respected by his soldiers."

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1819.

Revolutionary speeches, documents, &c.

It would be superfluous in us to say any thing in explanation or in recommendation of Mr. Niles's patriotic undertaking to embody on record the "principles and acts of the revolution," as far as materials for that purpose can yet be recovered, from the accumulating ruins of all-devouring time.

The object of such an undertaking, and the policy of giving it encouragement, must strike at once on the heart, and command the approba-

tion of all, with whom those principles and acts are held in veneration.

Mr. Niles solicits further contributions of interesting documents connected with that epoch, and says,

"In the present gloomy state of the times, there is but little encouragement to do any new thing, requiring an expenditure of money; but it appeared to the editor that if he did not commence the work now, he should be compelled to abandon it altogether. The number printing is only 1500, of which more than 500 are engaged—and its number will be reduced unless the copies are spoken for very speedily. Pecuniary profit is a secondary consideration in this matter; but the editor is resolved not to invest money in printed paper to remain on his hands, if he can avoid it.

"It is expected that the volume will be about the usual size of those of the *Weekly Register*; not as attached to that work, but to match it for such of the subscribers thereto as please to possess it; that is, it will make a volume of between 4 and 500 pages of super-royal octavo, and be printed on brevier type, for *three dollars each copy*—a price, which considering the quantity of matter to be given, will not be thought unreasonable. If what shall be deemed revolutionary affairs, in sufficient quantity, and suitable quality, to fill the volume cannot be had, the number of pages shall be made up of more *modern* things, but of the *old fashion*. The work will be delivered folded and collated, ready to be put into the hands of the binder.

"Subscriptions are solicited—they will be received by the editor, or his agents, in all parts of the United States. Publishers of periodical works friendly to the undertaking, will oblige us by noticing this prospectus."

Current prices of country produce, ascertained for the American Farmer, by actual sales within the last week.

Maryland Tobacco.—Different sales of crop tobacco have been made at \$10, 10 50, 11, and 12 50—second, at 8 and 9.—**Virginia Tobacco**—8 hhds. sold by Mc Donald and Son, for \$8.—**Wheat** may be quoted at from \$1 06 to 1 10, sales having been made at those two prices.—**Corn**, 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.—**Rye** 52 cents.—**Oats**, as last reported.—**Whiskey**, from the wagons, 41 cents.—**Flour**, \$6.—**Oak wood**, per cord, \$4 to 4 50.—**Hickory**, \$6 50.—**Potatoes**, sweet 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per peck: Irish do. 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.—**Butter**, 25 to 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts. and not much fit to eat.

WORTHY OF IMITATION.

In farming, as in all things, *care and cleanliness* find their just reward in purer health, greater respectability, and increased emolument. The latter effect was happily exemplified this week, in the sale of a lot of 900 bushels of *white wheat*, sent to this market by **TENCH TILGHMAN**, Esq. of the Eastern shore of this state.

A sample of it is lying before us, and for perfect cleanliness and *entire* freedom from garlic, cockle, nay even from dust, it equals any ever seen in any market. A proof of its fine quality is, that it sold for \$1 25, at the same time that other wheat of the same species, less perfectly cleaned by different process, would not bring at the highest, more than \$1 14, making a dif-

ference on this load, of \$99, in favour of *care and nice management*.

It is not known what the machinery cost, with which this beautiful wheat was cleaned, but probably not more than the sum gained on these 900 bushels. How long then will farmers go on in the old way, *treading out* with mules and horses, and then waiting for a strong *northwester* to *wind it out*?

It is observed, that Messrs. DAWSONS have for sale some imported Threshing Machines of convenient moveable form. We do not know the price, nor have we seen the machine, but we have heard them several times highly spoken of, for their convenience, simplicity and efficacy. We shall endeavour to obtain accurate and satisfactory information about them, for it is quite apparent, that until the farmers of our state get into the habit generally, of cleaning their grain by *machinery*, they must never expect to enjoy the reputation of good farmers, nor can our market acquire that high character abroad, of which it is so easily susceptible.

A small fund should be raised by Agricultural Societies, for the introduction into each neighbourhood, or county at least, *one* of all the newest and best agricultural implements—let their operation be exhibited for a short time at the county towns—say at the meeting of the courts. This would lead to their general adoption, and consequently to the great saving of labour, and to the best modes of practical agriculture.

Economy and Manufactures.

At Cincinnati, the citizens have carried into effect their previously expressed determination, to form a society for the promotion of agriculture, manufactures and domestic economy. General HARRISON is the President of the society. They closed their proceedings on the 23d ultimo, with the following declaration, grounded on the opinion, that a retrenchment in the expenses of living, will be an important means of alleviating the difficulties and pecuniary embarrassment of the country.

"We will not purchase or suffer to be used in our families, any imported liquors, fruits, nuts, or preserves of any kind, unless they shall be required in cases of sickness.

"Being convinced that the practice, which generally prevails, of wearing suits of black, as testimonials of respect for the memory of deceased friends, is altogether useless, if not improper, while it is attended with a heavy expense, we will not sanction it hereafter in our families, or encourage it in others.

"We will not purchase, for ourselves or our families, such articles as are expensive, and are generally considered as ornamental rather than useful.

"We will abstain from the use of imported goods of every description, as far as may be practicable; and we will give a preference to articles that are of the growth and manufacture of our own country, when the latter can be procured.

"We will not purchase any articles, either of food or dress, at prices that are considered extravagant, or that the citizens generally cannot afford to pay, but will rather abstain from the use of such articles, until they can be obtained at reasonable prices.

"We will observe rigid economy in every branch of our expenditures, and will, in all our purchases be influenced by necessity rather than convenience, and by utility rather than ornament.

"We believe that the prosperity of the country depends, in a great degree, on a general and faithful observance of the foregoing declaration—we therefore promise that we will adhere to it ourselves, and that we will recommend it to others."

It would be well for the country, if associations similar to that at Cincinnati, were formed in every town and village throughout the states.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

DOMESTIC INDUSTRY....No. 3.

MR SKINNER,

A poor woman called on me yesterday, soliciting some help. She informed me that since the death of her husband, which happened four years ago, herself, her son, and three little daughters had earned a comfortable living in one of our cotton factories; but that from the badness of the times, the owners of the establishment could neither sell the goods on hand, nor procure money to purchase more cotton; and were of course obliged to discharge almost the whole of their people; that she and her family were very willing to work, but could find none, and were reduced to absolute want.

This is a far more melancholy tale, than the death of the merino sheep. What! people reduced to absolute distress, in this country for want of employment, where so much is to be done, where the constant labour of millions is wanted for ages, to bring it to national perfection! Out of employment in cotton factories, when the raw material used in them is produced in such abundance at home, and is now exported for a trifling sum to other countries, where thousands are kept in employment, by manufacturing it for our use. What would we think of the man, who kept the members of his own family *idle* and *starving*, while he employed others, and paid them for doing the work of his own? Would he not be reckoned insane? And where lies the difference between a nation and a family, acting the same part? Or is that to be styled *wisdom* in a nation, which would be pronounced *madness* in a single family?

From the quantity of manufactured articles imported yearly into the United States, it would be easy to show, that more than one hundred thousand persons are daily employed in foreign countries, working for us; and that too, on raw materials, which our own country does, or can yield as plentifully, and of as good quality, as any other.

Yet, we are daily called upon to extend relief to persons of both sexes, who are as able and willing to work for their living, as those of any other nation. Charity should begin at home; and the most important species of it is, to find employment for all who are able to work. Where then the policy, where the humanity of extending this kind of charity, so abundantly to foreign nations, to the neglect, to the ruin of the industrious poor among ourselves?

Are our widows and orphans to want employment and food, or be fed by alms, in order that thousands on the other side of the Atlantic, may have work, food and raiment? Are our most ingenious fellow citizens, to languish for want of employment, that the foreign artificers in iron and steel ware, in porcelain and in glass, may be encouraged and rewarded?

Is it with this view, that even the *ramrods*, for the small arms of the United States, are imported from abroad? Will any of us say, that our genius for the mechanic and the useful arts, is not equal to that of any other nation on the globe? Or that we have not the materials for those articles, and of many others, in as great abundance and perfection, as any of those have, from whom we receive them?

Finally, I would ask, are the extensive capitals, embarked in manufactures, by the *real* friends of our country, and the large establishments they have elected, to be sacrificed for the accommodation of *rich* and *poor* in other countries? If so, our hopes, and the hopes of our *poor* are vain, and the disease incurable.

COGITATIVUS.

PRINTED EVERY FRIDAY,
For John S. Skinner.